

URDU SCRIPT *THROUGH* **ENGLISH**

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ABOUT WRITING

1. English is written from the left to the right direction, whereas Urdu is written from the right to the left.

2. There are two ways of inscribing Urdu letter patterns. One way is to inscribe the letter-pattern completely and the other way is to inscribe it partially, depending upon the position the letter occupies in the word-pattern. Except in case of twelve letters (to be discussed later) which are always inscribed completely, partial letter-patterns are used for all the rest whenever they occupy the initial or the medial position in the word-pattern. Whenever a letter occupies the final position in a word-pattern the complete letter-pattern is inscribed.

3. When a part of a letter is combined with another to form a word, its connected form sometimes acquires different forms; but there is no need of going into its details. The formation of Urdu script is such that these connected forms are quite perceptible while written in combined forms. A little awareness of this practice at the initial stage will be sufficient.

4. In one of the pages of the guide, we have described how the Urdu letters are inscribed with various pen strokes, top to bottom, from left to right, and from right to left strokes.

5. In Urdu the calligraphic pattern of a letter, its bold and light face, depends upon the edge-point of the quill or the reed-pen and the way it is held. The use of fountain-pens have made the quill or reed pens obsolete, but holding of the pen can still help a long way. While scribing English you use your nib slightly turned to the right. This way the formation of letters would tend to be proper and correct.

The Alphabets

ا

ب پ ت ث ش

ج چ ح خ

د ڈ ذ

ر ز ژ

س ص ش ض

ط ظ ع غ

ف ق ک گ

ل م ن و

ه ی ے

ح ځ ځ ځ

ځ ځ ځ ځ ځ

ځ ځ ځ ځ ځ

۱	۱
۲	۲
۳	۳
۴	۴
۵	۵
۶	۶
۷	۷
۸	۸
۹	۹
۰	۰

Names of Urdu alphabets and vowel signs

We have given only the sounds of the alphabets in the 'Rahnuma' (Primer) e.g. A = ا ; B = ب ; P = پ etc. Similarly, we have given the vowel equivalents e.g. I = - ; U = ُ ; ay = ے etc. But here we are giving their names so that the similar sounds

may distinctly be understood by their names e.g. S = ¹س : ²ث : ³ص where 1 is called 'Seen'; 2 is called 'Say'; 3 is called 'Suad' (2 is pronounced as 'TH' as in Three).

Name	Sound	Name	Sound
Re	رے = R ر	Alif	الف = A ا
Re (Americanised)	ڑے = R ڑ	Be	بے = B ب
Ze	زے = Z ز	Pe	پے = P پ
ZHe (French)	ڑے = ZH ڑ	Te (French)	تے = T ت
Seen	سین = S س	Te	ٹے = T ٹ
Shin	شین = SE ش	So	سے = S س
Sad	صاد = S ص	Jeem	جیم = J ج
Zad	ضاد = Z ض	Chc	چے = CH چ
Toe (French)	طوے = T ط	He	ہے = H ہ
Zoe	ظوے = Z ظ	Khe	خے = KH خ
Aen	عین = A ع	Dal (d soft)	دال = TH د
Ghaen	غین = Gh غ	Dal	ڈال = D ڈ
Fe	فے = F ف	Zal	زال = Z ز

Noon	نون	=N	ن	Qaf	قاف	=Q	ق
Vao	واو	=O	و	Kaf	کاف	=K	ک
chhotee 'he'	ہے	=h	ہ	Gaf	گاف	=G	گ
ye	یے	=e	ی	Lam	لام	=L	ل
Hamza	ہمزہ	=ʾ	ء	Meem	میم	=M	م

Instructions

The instructions about signs adopted in this book are approved and accepted by 'Majlis Khat Kitabai Course', and these are being used since then in the Jamia Millia Islamia.

Signs

Sign	Name in English	Name in Urdu
a	Zabar	زبر (اس کے استعمال کی ضرورت نہیں ہے)
ā	Harfe Illat	حرفِ علت
i	Zer	زیر
ī	Yaye Maroof	یائے معروف
e	Yaye Majhool	یائے مجہول
ae	Yaye Leen	یائے لین
u	Pesh	پیش
ū	Vao Maroof	واو معروف
o	Vao Majhool	واو مجہول
au	Vao Leen	واو لین
n	Noon Ghunna	نون غننہ
	Tashdeed	تشدید

1 خواب e.g. Khwab=

ملواں واور Milvan Vao

2 پیار e.g. Pyar=

ملواں ی Milvan Ye

The Groups of letters according to Pen-strokes.

(i) First Category

Urdu alphabets can broadly be divided into seven letter patterns as given here. It would be convenient to inscribe them in the given order.

ا	ک	س	د	ج	ب	ا
ل	ک	س	د	ج	ب	ا
ن	گ	ش	ذ	چ	پ	م
ق		ض	ر	ح	ث	ط
ہ			ڑ	ع	ا	
ی			ز	غ	ن	
			و			
			ہ			
			و			

THE GROUPS OF LETTERS ACCORDING TO THE PEN STROKES

Urdu alphabets can also be grouped into three groups according to the stroke of pen required while inscribing them. These groups are shown alongside. Inscribe them this way for better results.

1 The letters which are inscribed with a top to bottom strokes :—

ا ب پ ت

2. The letters which are inscribed with a right to left stroke :—

ث ط ظ
ف گ گھ
ز ڈ
ر ژ
س ش
ل لہ
نہ

3. The letters which are inscribed with a left to right stroke :—

خ ح ج
غ غ

WRITE THE WORDS IN THIS ORDER

While writing the words, try to write as much as you can without lifting the hand. Put the marks after words. For Example, **بَسَنت** write **بَسَ** First,

in writing Basant

then put the marks as one dot of **ب** This

mark of **•** and two dots of **ت**

See some more examples, as: —

Sixth Stroke	Fifth Stroke	Fourth Stroke	Third Stroke	Second Stroke	First Stroke	URDU Word
--------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	---------------	--------------	-----------

				بس	بس	بس
		بش	بش	بس	بس	بش
			شاجم	شاجم	شاجم	شاجم
تن	تن	س	ر	ر	ر	برتن
	بھگت	بھگ	بھگ	بھگ	بھگ	بھگت

ج چ ح خ م

When these letters are used in the middle or at the end of a word, then these are written below, such as:

ج	سجن	سجاوٹ	ج
بیچ	کھچڑی	بیچا	چ
ملاح	مُحَلّ	محل	ح
بطخ	کمناب	مخل	خ
قلم	نمک	چمن	م

FIRST GROUP OF LETTERS

In Urdu and in English, the letters are pronounced in two ways. The first is by its name ; such as :

English

a = ae
b = bee

Urdu

alif =
be =

The second way to pronounce is by its sound ; such as the sound of 'a' in the first letter of the word 'alarm'. Similarly the sound of 'b' in the first letter of the word 'bus'.

In this primer, the phonetic way has been adopted.

English Example	English Sound (Symbol)	Roman Transcription	Sound of the Alphabet	Urdu Sound (Symbol)	Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter
-----------------	------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------

AGAIN	A	Anār	Aa		
-------	---	------	----	--	--

RUBBER	R	Rābar	Ra		
--------	---	-------	----	--	--

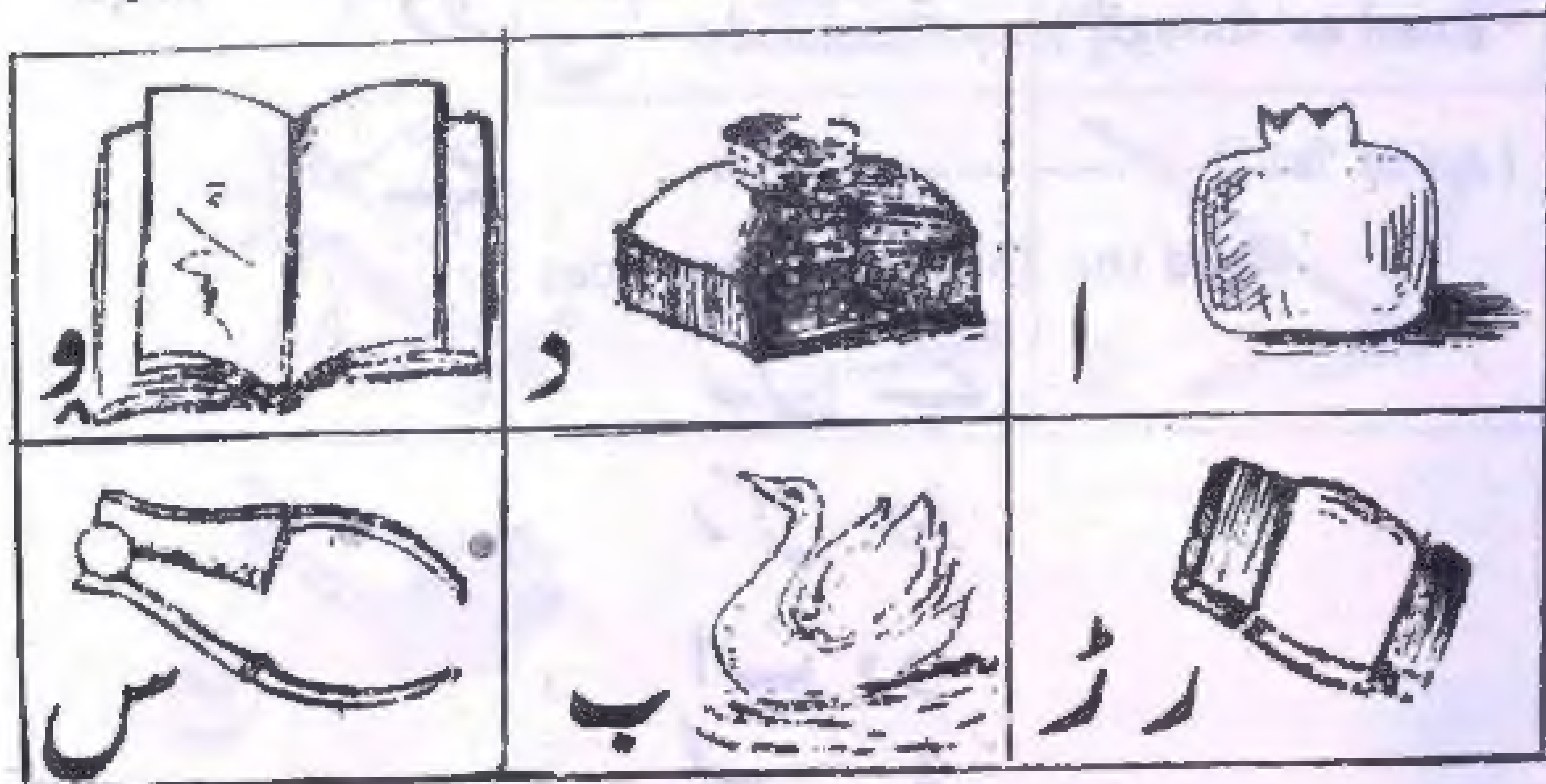
THERE	TH	Davāt	Da		
-------	----	-------	----	--	--

VERB	V	Varāq	Va		
------	---	-------	----	--	--

(Americanised pronunciation)	R	Jārā	Ra		
------------------------------	---	------	----	--	--

BIRD	B	Battakh	Ba		
------	---	---------	----	--	--

SUN	S	Sarōta	Sa		
-----	---	--------	----	--	--



PRACTICE IN TWO-LETTER WORDS

The letters are pronounced according to the vowels attached to them. However, when there is no vowel mark over an initial or medial form of a word the vowel sound (zabar) 'a' is presumed to be there, but when this vowel mark is not inscribed over the last letter or the syllable the letter sound is stationary or inert. In Roman script 'a' is always used in place of (zabar). Therefore while uttering the sounds of two letters of Urdu given below pronounce the complete word, such as :

R(a + b) = Rab =  =  

Presuming (zabar) 'a' to be over the first letter. You would pronounce it as you pronounce the English word... rub. Now read and write the following words

سب	رب	اب
بس	وس	رس

In the following sentences words 'do' and 'hai' are used. To read these simple sentences learn to read 'do' and 'hai' given below. (The analysis of these words ... 'do' and 'hai' will be done later. For the time being try to remember the word-patterns).

(Read as 'though')do 

(As in 'hai')hai 

Read the following sentences :

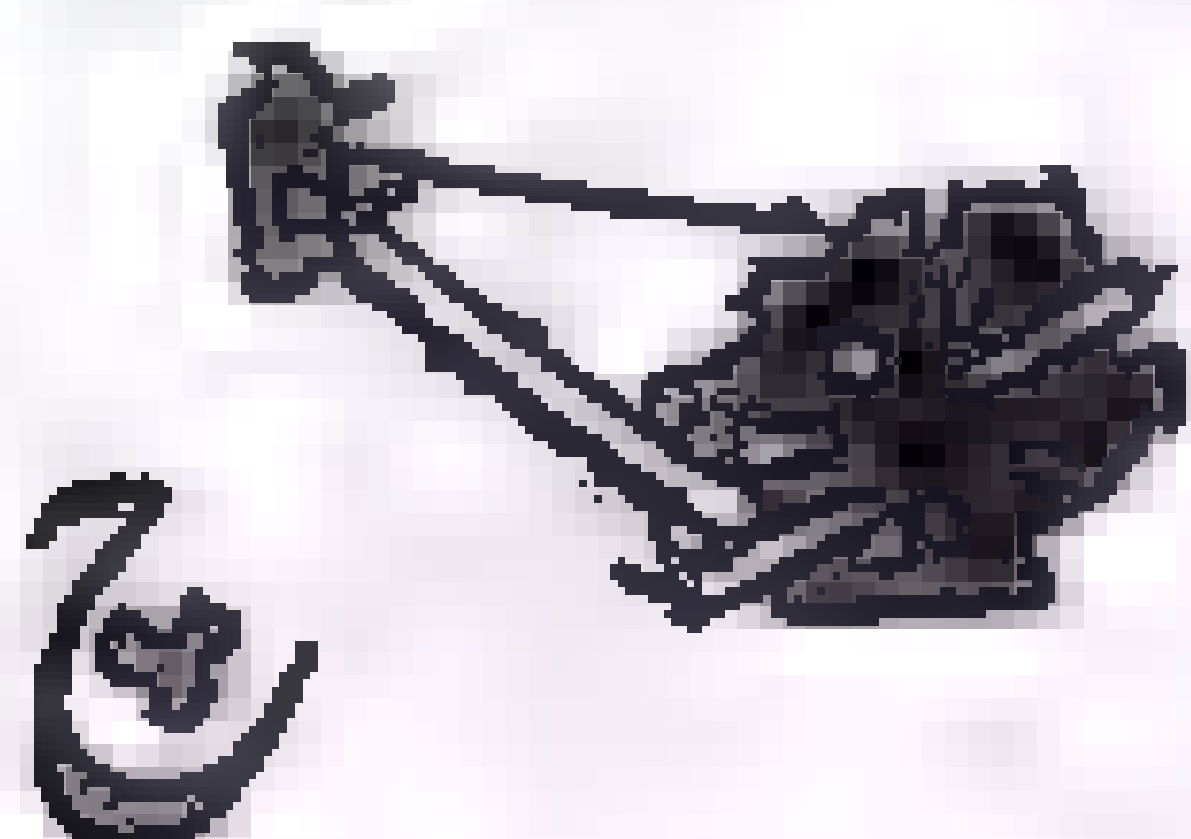
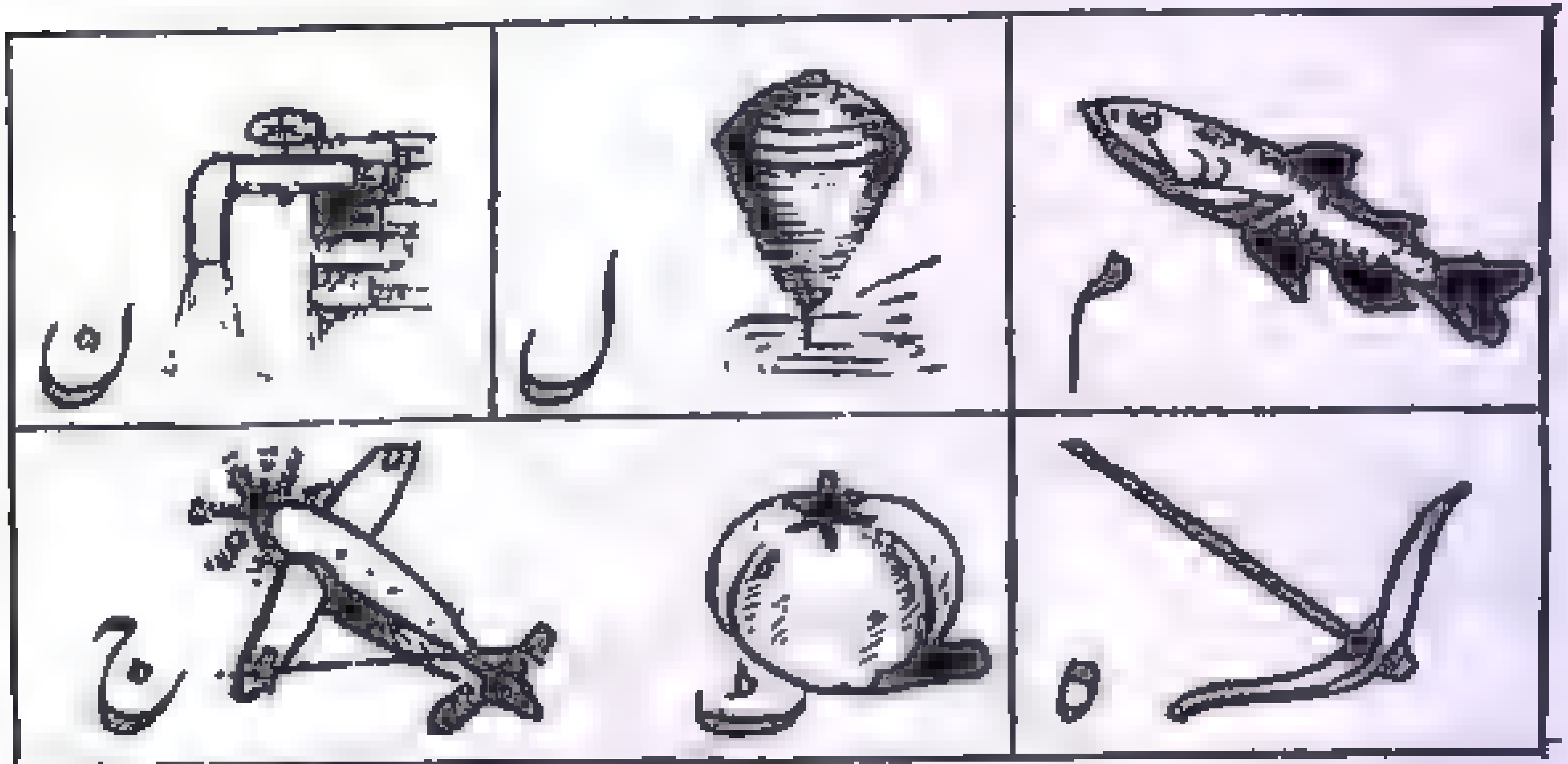
رس ہے
 رس دو
 اب دو
 بس ہے

SECOND GROUP OF LETTERS

The method and the principles are the same as given on page

English Example English Sound (Symbol) Roman Transcription Sound of the Alphabet Urdu Sound (Symbol) Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter

MUCH	M	Machhli	Ma	م	م
LUCK	L	Lat-tu	La	ل	ل
NUT	N	Nal	Na	ن	ن
HUT	H	Hal	Ha	ہ	ہ
TUB	T	Tamatar	Ta	ٹ	ٹ
JUG	J	Jahaz	Ja	ج	ج
CHURCH	Ch	Charkha	Cha	چ	چ



PRACTICE IN THREE-LETTER WORDS

The methods and the principles are the same as given on the pages 9 & 11

ba ta n(a) = batan
ba da n(a) = badan

بٹن = ن ٹ ب

Now read and write :

بٹن چمکن بدن
پدر امر نہر

In the following sentences a new word 'men' (میں) is introduced which you have not read as yet. But in reading the sentences, read here in this lesson 'men'. The description and analysis of 'men' (میں) will be given in the next following lessons.

Read 'Men' (n) nasalized :

.....men = میں

Read :

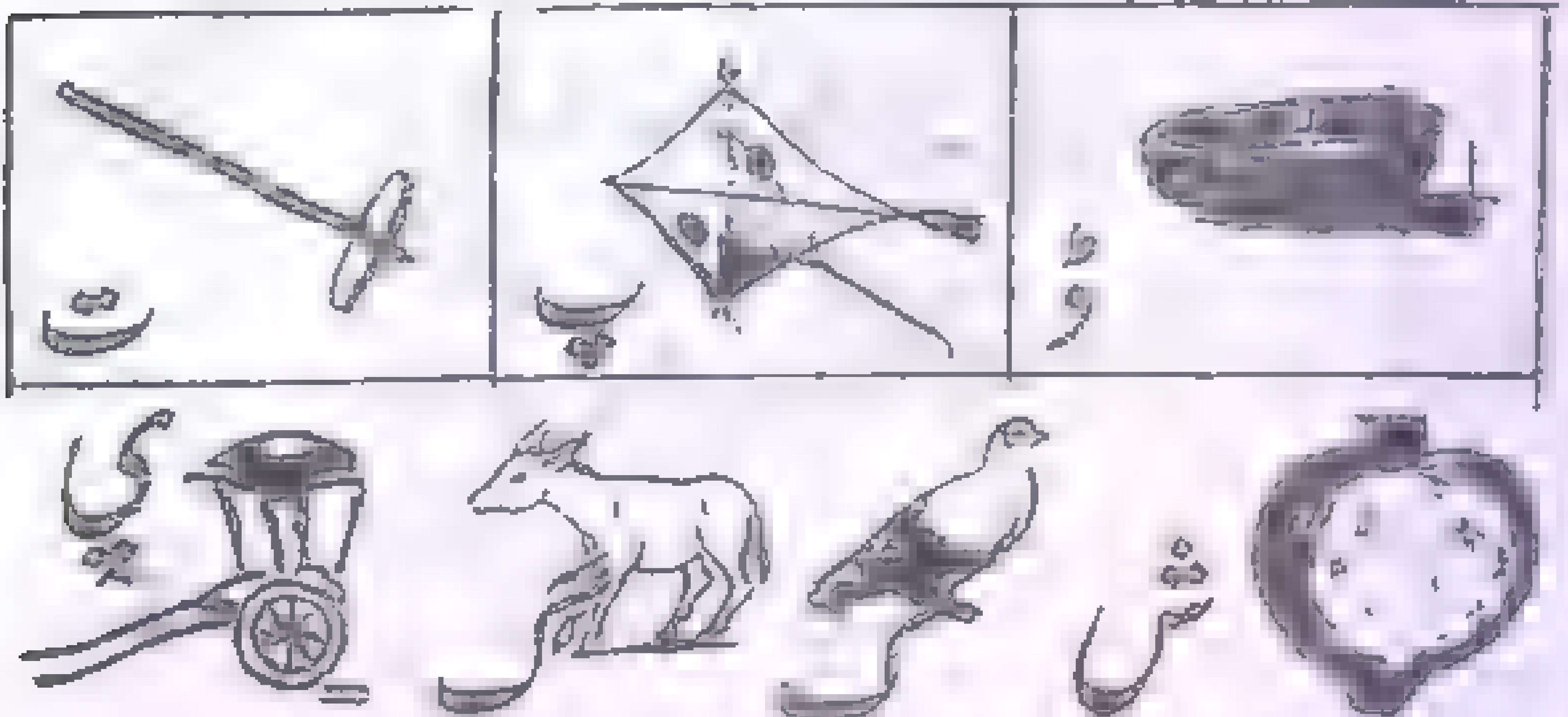
وہ چمکن ہے
وہ نہر ہے
پدر چمکن میں ٹہل
وہ مٹر ہے
مٹر و

THIRD GROUP OF LETTERS

The way of reading the letter is the same as given earlier on pages 8 & 11

English Example	English Sound (Symbol)	Roman Transcription	Sound of the Alphabet	Urdu Sound (Symbol)	Part Pattern of the Urdu Letter
-----------------	------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------

DUST	D	Dalia	Da	د	
PUNCH	P	Patang	Pa	پ	پ
FRENCH(T)	(T)	Takli	Ta	ت	ت
SHUT	SH	Shaljam	Sha	ش	ش
CUT	K,C	Kabutar	Ka	ک	ک
GUN	G	Gad-ha	Ga	گ	گ
YOUNG	Y	Yakka	Ya	ی	ی



PRACTICE IN FOUR-LETTER GROUP

The last letter of every syllable in four lettered words of two syllables will be inert or stationary ;

such as :

a d = ad

ا د = اد

ra k = rak

ر ک = رک

Then putting together, the word becomes :

= adrak =

= اورک

Read and write :

برتن

مہمل

پرول

شلیچم

ہسن

اورک

In the following sentences word 'hain' is used. For the time being, try to remember its word-pattern and read the sentences.

As in

Hain

ہیں

پرول ہیں۔ شلیچم ہیں


اورک ہے۔ ہسن ہے

برکت پرول دو

اورک دو

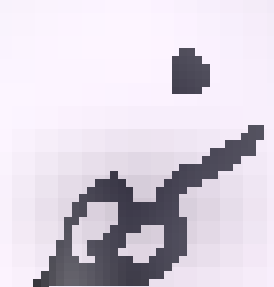
ہسن دو

FOURTH GROUP OF LETTERS

In Urdu, there are no separate letters for aspirated sounds. The composition of these sounds is formed by using () the so-called two-eyed symbol with the letters which you have already learnt, such as :

As the sound of the first letter in this illustration	New letters	Learnt letters	As the sound of the first letter in this illustration	New Letters	Learnt Letters
	 chh			 bh	
	 dh			 ph	
	 dh rh			 th	
	 kh			 th	
	 gh			 jh	

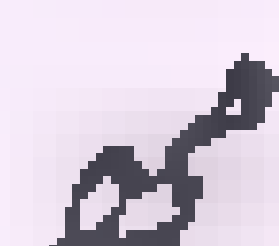
nh(a)



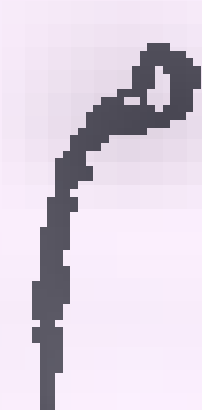
n(a)




mh(a)



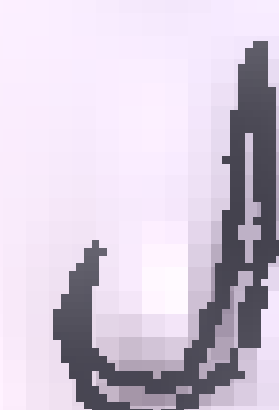
m(a)



Lh(a)



l(a)



Practice In Aspirated Sound Letters

Read and write :

گھر پھر لٹھ
دھنک بھگت کھل

In reading the following sentences, words 'ka' and 'ko' are used To help you to read these simple 'ka' and 'ko' are given below. Learn their word-patterns

As in (ca)lm

ka =

کا

As in (co)operation

ko =

کو

In English there are only three aspirated sounds :

1. Initial P as in Poor Phoor
2. Initial T " " Top Thop
3. Initial (K " " Kid Khid
(C " " Cat Khat
(Pronunciation)

پہ گھر نے
بھگت کا گھر نے
کھٹ کھٹ کر
بھگت یہ پیش پار
گھر میں کھل ہے
پھر پھر
گھر نے
پھل پھل
پدر کو پھل دو

The Way to Take Urdu Dictation

While learning to take dictations in Urdu the following points should be given proper consideration :

(a) While scribing the word, which of the letters are to be inscribed in part and which one in their complete forms ; and,

(b) Which of the letters are to be inscribed jointly and which one separately ?

Two working principles can help you to solve these problems. These working principles have been formulated by dividing the letters into two groups — Say, one is a conservatives' group and the other, a liberals' group. Both the groups have two characteristics and differ — almost run counter to each other — in terms of these characteristics.

The Working Principle for The Conservatives' Group

The following letters belong to Conservative group.

(i) The conservative letters are always inscribed in their complete letter pattern.

ر د ل ا
ڑ ژ

(ii) The conservative letters join the preceding letters but never the succeeding ones ; e. g. :

گردن برتن ادرك

The letters 'Ra' and 'Da' are conservative letters. Both are inscribed in their complete forms 'Ra' joins its preceding letter 'Ga'. 'Da' does not join the preceding letter 'Ra' because 'Ra' will not join it nor it joins the succeeding letter 'Na' — because it can not join a succeeding letter. Identify these principles for the other two words yourself.

The Working Principles for the Liberals' Group

The following letters belong to the liberal group :

ب پ ت ث
ج چ
س ش
ک گ
ن م ل
ہ ی

(i) The liberal letters are always inscribed in their part letter-pattern except when they occupy the final-position in the syllable or the word pattern ; they are then inscribed in their complete letter-pattern forms

(ii) The liberal letters join both the preceding as well as the succeeding letters, e. g.

بشن چمن گنپت

The letters 'Ba', 'Ta' and 'Na' are liberal letters. Both 'Ba' and 'Ta' are inscribed in their part letter-patterns. 'Na' occupying the final position in the word-pattern, is inscribed in its complete (letter-pattern form) 'Ta' joins its preceding letter 'Ba' as well as the succeeding letter 'Ta'. Identify these principles for the other words yourself.

The Aspirated Letters :

The aspirated letters follow the same principles as followed by the respective group of the letters from which they are derived i. e. the aspirated letters derived from conservative letters follow conservative principles and the aspirated letters derived from liberal letters follow liberal principles, e. g.

ہگت پڑھ اوہ پھل

The Vowel \bar{a}

The vowel \bar{a} (\bar{a}) is always inscribed after the letter,

$\bar{J}\bar{a}$ $\bar{b}\bar{a}$

Before pronouncing the letter and the vowel sound together, first pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.:

$$b(a) + (a) = \bar{b}\bar{a}$$

پ ا = پ

First pronounce 'ba', then 'aa' and then both together (simultaneously) 'ba'.

The method of pronouncing words is similar. First you utter the letter sounds along with their vowel sounds and then pronounce the complete word, e. g.

پ ا ل = پال

The poly-syllables are pronounced as follows :—

$$p + \bar{a} = \bar{p}\bar{a}$$

پ ا = پ

$$la + k = lak$$

ل ک = لک

$$= \bar{p}\bar{a}lak$$

Read and write :

پالک

پالک

کان

ناک

مالک

ٹھاکر

گاجر

Whenever any word starts with the vowel \bar{a} , it is inscribed with \bar{a} (mad) sign over ('a') e.g.

\bar{a} \bar{a}

آم

آج

آپ

Vowel ā (اَ) in sentences

Men of breeding never use commanding verbs ending with the vowel ā, e. g.

Jā = چا Lā = لا Khā = کا

The proper and correct manner is to use vowel 'O' To help you read the following sentences vowel 'O' (اُ) is used. It is inscribed just after the vowel symbol in the commanding verbs ending with ā (اَ) e. g.

Jāo = چاؤ Lāo = لاؤ Khao = کاؤ

For the time being remember this word-pattern. Now read and write :

پدر آؤ
رتن آؤ
بھاوڑا چلاؤ
کھاؤ لاؤ
گاجر لگاؤ
ٹماٹر لگاؤ
کام بن گیا
شاپاش شاپاش

Vowel i (-) is always inscribed below the letter, e. g.

bi =

بِ

pi =

پِ

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

b(a) i = bi

بِ = / بِ

The method of pronouncing words is similar. First you utter the letter sounds along with their vowel sounds separately and then pronounce the complete word, e.g.

d(a) i n(a) = din

دِ / نِ = دِن

First pronounce 'da', then 'i' then 'na' and then all the three together 'din'.

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follow.

gh(a) i = ghi

=

گِ = / گھ

y(a) a = ya

=

پِ = / پیا

Then putting together we get

= ghiya

=

گھِیا

Read and write :

گھِ

دِ

دِن

پِ

کِتَابِ

پَنسِلِ

کی پی اے

Vowel i (ی) is always inscribed after the letter
It has two patterns. One complete, that is inscribed at
the end of the word or the syllable and the other, the part
pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a
word e.g.

Complete pattern : i ji ki کی جی کی

Partial pattern : i khir ril یہ کھیر ریل

The poly-syllabled words may be pronounced as
follows :—

ch i l(a) = chil

چہ پل = چیل

d a = da

d i = di

و ا = وا

و ی = دی

Then putting together we get :

=dadi

= دادی

Read and write :—

سلیم

پیر

کھیر

کاپی

پانی

دادی

In reading the following sentences, the word 'ne' is
used. Learn the word-pattern and read the following
sentences :—

سلیم نے کہا

دادی نے کہا

دادی دادی

کچڑی کھاؤ

کچڑی گرم ہے

گھی ہے اچار ہے

پھر کے دن کھیر کھانا

ہری جیٹی ہے

کے یے

Vowel e (ء) is always inscribed after the letter. It has two patterns One complete, that is inscribed at the end of the word or the syllable and the other, the part-pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a word, e.g.

Complete pattern : e de je

کے دے جے

Partial pattern : e tel jel

یے تیل جیل

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page

b(a) e r(a) = ber

بے رے بیر

The poly-syllbated words may be pronounced as follows :

k(a) e = ke

کے یے = کیے

l(a) a = la

لے ا = لا

Then putting together we get :

= kela

= کیلا

Read and write :—

سے نے سائے
سیب بیر جیب

When two a (ا) occur one after the other in a word-pattern, then in place of second a (ا), the symbol Hamza is used, e.g.

ja i ye

جاءے is written

ja'ie

جائیے

by inscribing Hamza (ء) over the syllable.

Read and write :—

جائیے کھائیے گائیے

ae یے

In Urdu vowel 'ae' () is always inscribed after the letter. It has two forms. One complete that is inscribed at the end of the word of the syllable and the other, the part pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of a word, e.g.

Complete pattern: ae jae kae کے جے

Partial pattern : ae bael mael بیل میل

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

m(a) ae l(a) = mael

میل = میل

The poly-syllabled words may be pronounced as follows:

p(a) ae = pae

پے = پیسہ

s(a) a = sa

سا = سارا

Then putting together we get
= patsa

پینسا

Read and
write :

پینسا

میلنا

میل

سے

میل

پیسہ

سترہ چارائے کا ایک ہے

سوی آئی

کیلا دس پیسے کا ایک ہے

سترے آنے لگے

سیب کینے بنیں

کیلے بنیں

سترے لیجیے

سیب بنیں

پر کھائیے وہ کھائیے

بیر بھی بنیں

In Urdu vowel 'u' (و) is always inscribed over the letters, e.g.

du

دُ

ku

کُ

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g. :

k(a) u = ku

ک = و = کُ

First pronounce 'ka', then 'u' and then both together (simultaneously) 'ku'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

b(a) u na = bun

ب = و = بُن

The poly-syllabled words are pronounce as follows :

b(a) u = bu

ب = و = بُ

n(a) a = bunā

ن = ا = نَا

Then putting together we get :
= bunā

بُنَا =

Read and write :-

کُتَاب

کُتُوب

کُتُوب

بُکُل

دُکَان

حُکُومَت

ū ū

Vowel ū is always inscribed ū (,) after the letter, e.g.

kū کُو dū دُو

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

k(a) ū = kū

ک = کُو

First pronounce 'ka', then 'ū' and then both together (simultaneously) 'kū'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

Ph ū l = Phūl

پھ = پھُل

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows :

p(a) ū = pū

پ = پُو

n(a) l = nl

ن = نِی

Then putting together we get
= pūnl

پوئی

Read and write :-

پھول پھول جوتی

دودھ دھوپ پوئی

دھوپ نکلی لکھنے پر صحنے لگے

سکول آئے بیج کی جھنٹی ہوئی

ہاتھ پیر کھلے وہ کورا وہ اُتھلا

بیل چھکنے لگی واہ کھٹی باہ

Vowel o (,) is always inscribed after the letter, e.g.

ko = کو do = دو

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g. :

d(a) o = do

دو = د و

First pronounce 'da', then 'o' and then both together (simultaneously) 'do'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

m(a) o r(a) mor

مور = م و ر

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows :

t(a) o = to

تو = ت و

r(a) i = ri

ری = ر ی

Then putting together we get :
= tori

توری = ت و ر ی

Read and write :-

اوکھلا

مور

شور

کوٹ

گنوبھی

روٹی

When two ā (/) occur one after the other in a word-pattern, then in places of second ā (/), the symbol Hamza (') is used, e.g.

کھاؤ

جاؤ

لاؤ

جاؤ

جاؤ

Vowel 'au' (,) is always inscribed after the letter, e.g

kau = کو dau = دو

First pronounce the letter and the vowel symbol separately and then pronounce them simultaneously, e.g.

d(a) au r(a) = daur دوڑ = دوڑ

First pronounce 'da', then 'au' and then both together simultaneously. Next pronounce 'ra'

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page 21

The poly-syllabled words are pronounced as follows m(a)| au = mau مو = مو

s a m(a) = sam سم = سم

Then putting together we get .

— mausam موسم = موسم

Read and write :-

دوڑ

شوکت

کوٹ

توپا

پکڑی

موسم

بگلوں کے جھنڈ دیکھو

شوکت شوکت

مغربی چکراتی دیکھو

اوکھلا آگیا

پچھلی بھی لہراتی دیکھو

کیا اچھا موسم ہے

اُدھر مور بھی ہے

جمنہ کی موچیں دیکھو

ن و

Vowel n () is always inscribed after the letter. It has two patterns. One complete that is inscribed at the end of the words or the syllable and the other, the part-pattern which is inscribed between the two letters of the word, e.g.

Complete pattern : n mān vahan مہاں

Partial pattern : n dānt hoṅt ہونٹ

Pronounce these words according to the instruction given on page

r(a) n g(a) = raṅg رنگ

First pronounce 'ra', then 'n', then 'ga' and then all together

Tashdid (Strengthening Mark)

In quite a few Urdu words successive consonants occur e.g. 'kutṭa' has to be inscribed in such a way that the combined (strengthened) sound of two 'ta's can be pronounced. This is done by inscribing a tashdid () mark over the consonant, e.g.

ku ta = kut کتہ

ta a = ta تہ

= kutṭa = کٹٹا

First pronounce 'ku', then 'ta', and then both together 'kut'. Next pronounce 'ta'. Now pronounce both together 'kutṭa' Note the tashdid mark over 'ta'

Read and write :

امی ابا لڈو
بٹی دلی رس شگتے

بدر نے ہنس کر کہا کہنے میںے ہیں

امی امی ہم میلادیکھنے جائیں گے۔ ہونٹ نہ چہاؤ

گیند بلا لیں گے ہونٹ بھی میںے ہیں

آمنہ نے کہا جاؤ مٹی باتھ دھو

میں بٹی لوں گی تب میلے کے لئے پیسے دوں گی

ماں نے کہا آمنہ نے کہا اور میں

بدر کھل کھل ہنستے ہو دادی نے کہا

پر دفت تو دیکھو ہاں تم ٹھپک ہو

Some Letters

In Urdu, there are letters which have different patterns but similar pronunciation. There are some other letters which have different pronunciations but more or less similar patterns, e.g.


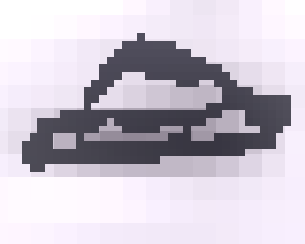

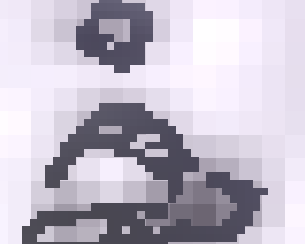


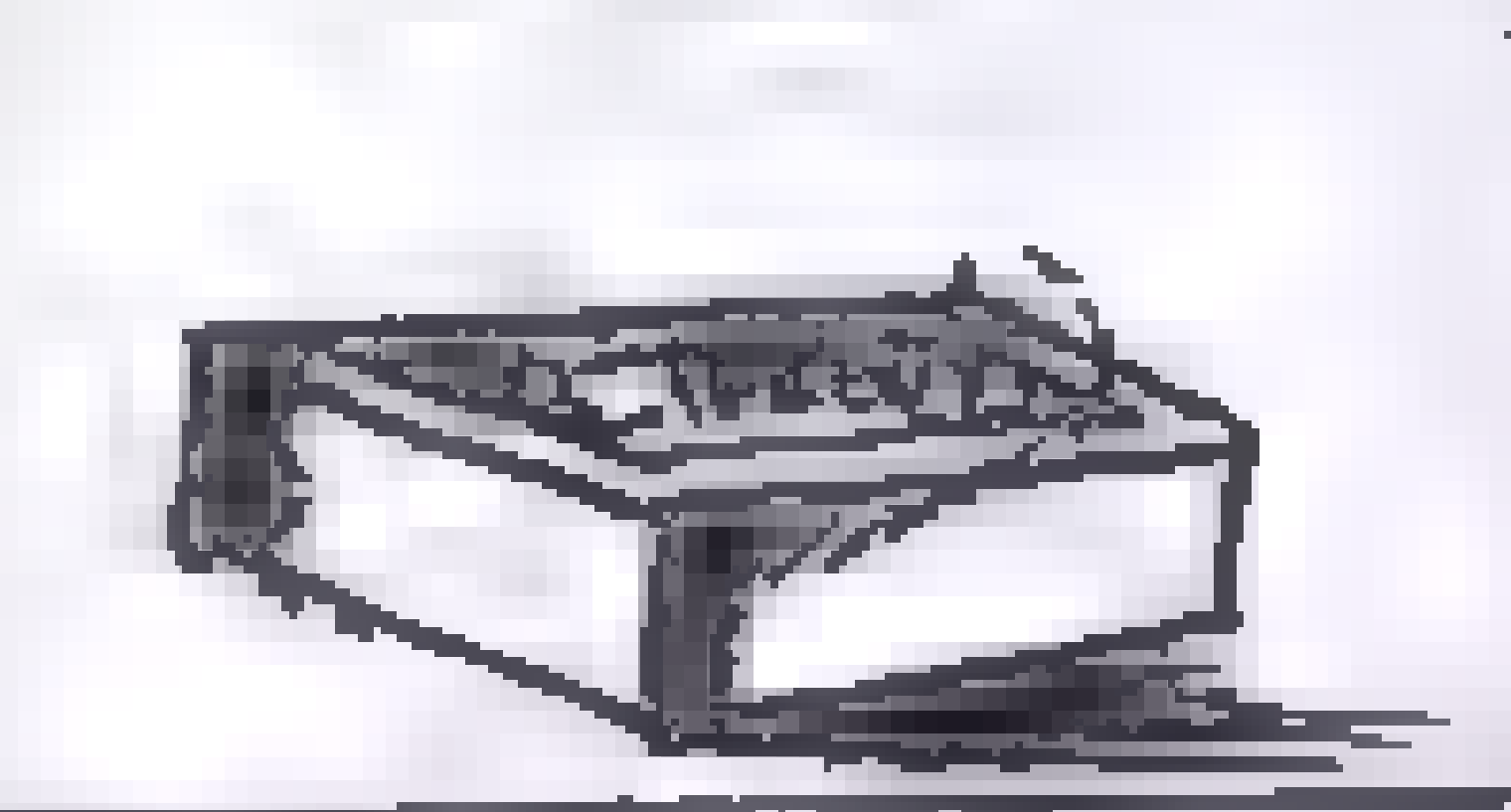


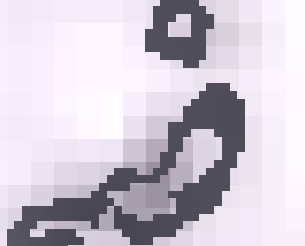
Different patterns but similar pronunciation:
ha ha

ح ه



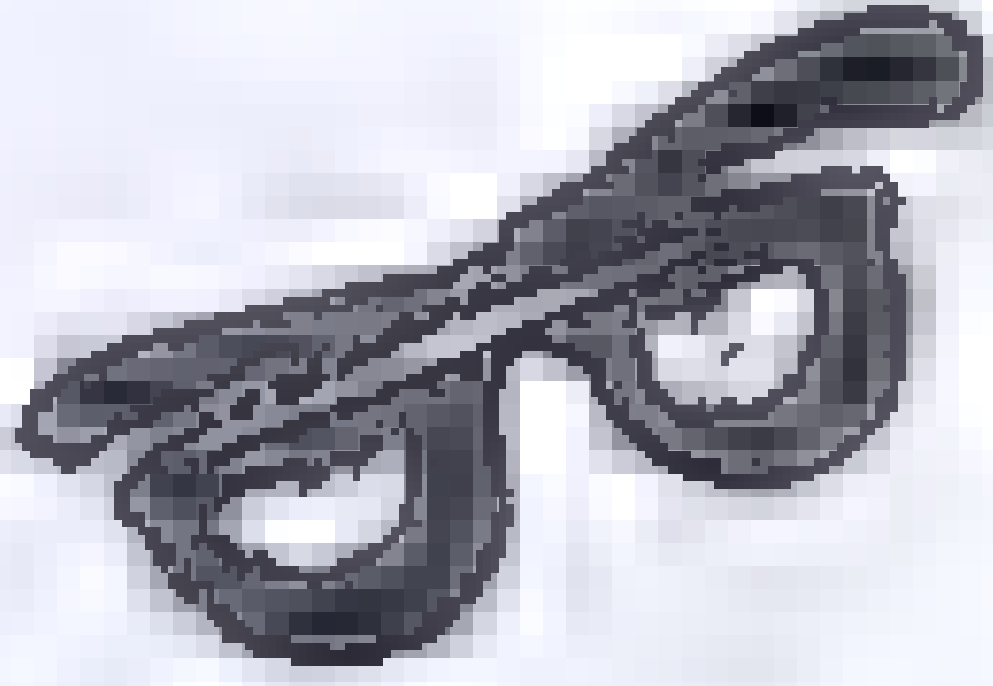

Different pronunciation but similar patterns:
za ra

ز ر

Letters with similar pronunciation but different patterns

Word	Pronounced as the first letter in the illustration	Word	Partial of the letter	New letter	Known letter
حلوائی				ح H	ه
خرومش				خ KH	
حارث				س S	س
صابن				س S	
نفس				ز Z	

*Pronounced as the last letter in the illustration word.

طبلہ			ب T	ت
ظہور			ظ Z	
چینک		ع	ع 'A	ا
غلط		غ م	غ <u>GH</u>	

ت
ح
خ
ص
ض
ط
ظ
ع
غ

The method of writing these letters is the same as described on pages. 17 & 18

are an exception to the rules. They are always inscribed in their complete letter pattern like conservative group of letters. Though they join both the preceding and the succeeding letter like the liberal group of letters.

mazlum مظلوم

matlab مطلب

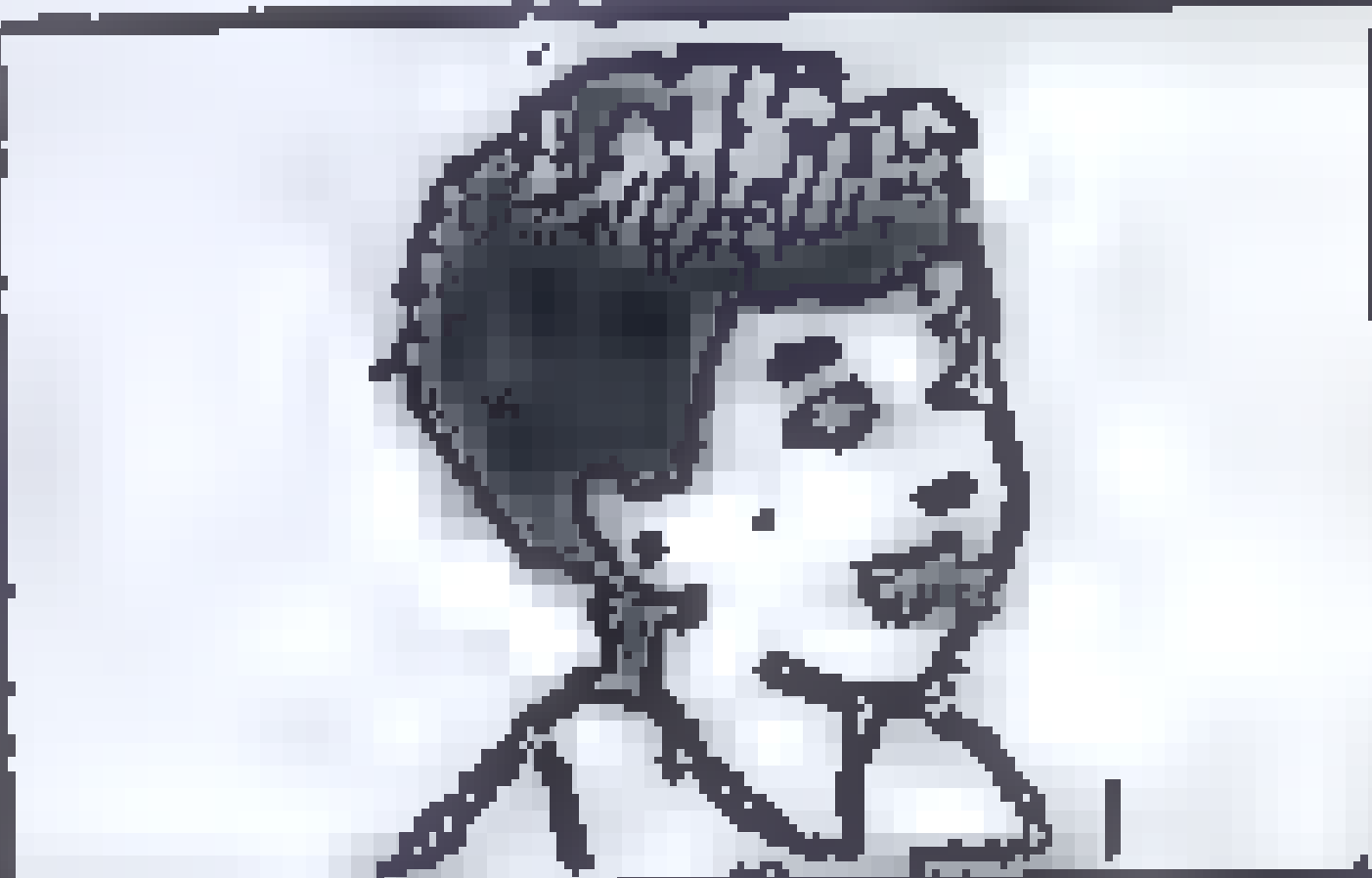

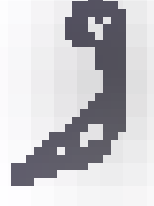

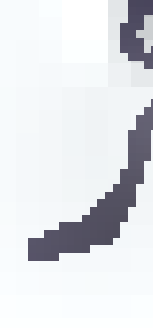






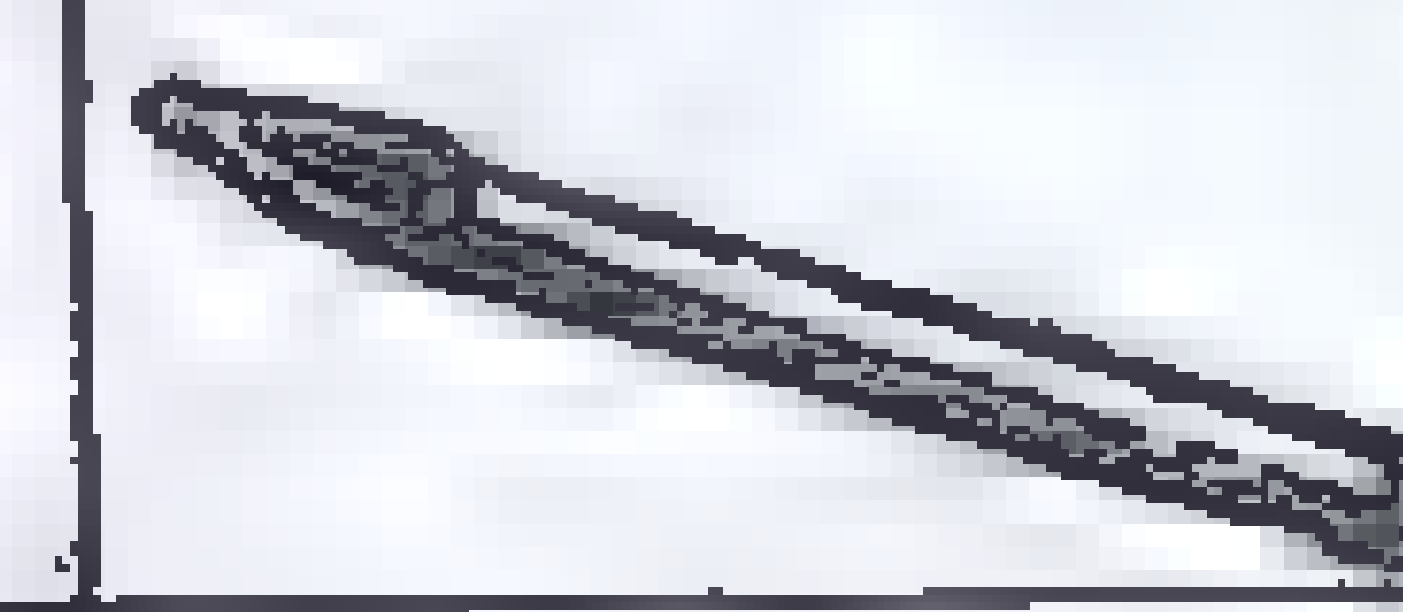


ثبوت	حادث	ث
محمد	حمد	ح
خاص	خدا	خ
صبح	صابن	ص
ضرورت	نبض	ض
خط	طبلہ	ط
نظم	مظلم	ظ
عام	عینک	ع
غم	باغ	غ

ہم بندھا پارک پہنچے
 بندھا پارک کیا ہے
 یوں سمجھو منہل سمجھا ہے
 ہمدن نظر ڈالو

طرح طرح کے پھول نظر آتے ہیں
 پارک

مام اور خاص سب لوگ آتے ہیں

Letters in the similar patterns but different pronunciation

Word	Pronounced as the first letter in the illustration word	Partial of the letter	New letter letter	Known letters
ذاکر			 Za	 da
ریمین			 Za	 ra
ازوفا			 Zh	
فوق			 Ph	
قلم			 Q	










The principle of writing these letters is the same as given on the pages

* As the sound of the second letter in the illustration.

Practice in writing of the rest of the letters

ذ	ذکر	ذات
ز	پیاز	بھری
ژ	اژدھا	مرگان
س	قائدہ	عائشہ
ف	فقیر	سفید
ق	قلم	قیض

زمین تیار کرو	جب بھری تیار ہو جائے
بھری اگاؤ	بازار لے جاؤ
پختہ ہوؤ	فاروق نے کہا
پیاز لگاؤ	ضرور ضرور

Prayer



گاتے ہمیش ہم تیری بڑائی

تو نے بنائی ساری خدائی

ہر چیز بنائی تو نے

دنیا خوب سجائی تو نے

ماروں کو چمکایا تو نے

روشن چاند بنایا تو نے

تو دنیا کا دنیا تمہری

ہر ساری شان ہے تیری

KEY

Page 10

sab
bas

rab
das
ras hae
ras do
ab do
bas hae

ab
ras

Page 12

badan
nabar

chaman
amar

batan
badar

voh chaman hae
voh nahar hae
badar chaman men tahal
voh matar hae
matar do

Page 12

bartan
shaljam

malmal
lahsan
parval haen
adrak hae
barkat parval do
adrak do
lahsan do

parval
adrak
shaljam haen
lahsan hae

Page 16

lath
kharal

chhar
bhagat
yeh ghar hae
bhagat ka ghar hae
khat khat kar

ghar
dhanak

bhagat yeh haen badar
 ghar men kharai hae
 chhar hae
 ghan hae
 phal haen
 badar ko phal do

Page: 17

adrak	bartan	gardan
-------	--------	--------

Page 18

ganpat	chaman	batan
sapha	idhar	parh bhagat

Page 19

bath	kan	nak
palak	tamatar	gajar
am	aj	ap

Page 20

badar a'o
 ratan a'o
 phavra chala'o
 khad la'o
 gajar laga'o
 tamatar laga'o
 kam ban gaya
 shabash shabash

Page: 21

likh	dil	din
diya	kitab	pencil

Page 22

Salim pir
 *apī pādī
 salim ne kahā
 dādī dādī
 khichīī garam hae
 pir ke din khir khilāna

khir
 dādī
 dādī ne kahā
 khichīī khā'o
 ghī hae achar hae
 harī chatanī hae

Page 23

samne ne
 jeb ber
 gāī'e khāī'e

se
 seb
 jāī'e

Page 24

paese maena
 hae mael
 santrā chār ane kā ek hae
 kelā das paese kā ek hae
 seb kaese haen
 santre lījī'e
 yeh khāī'e voh khāī'e

bael
 paer
 sardī a'ī
 santare ane lage
 kele haen
 seb haen
 ber bhi haen

Page 25

gulab khurpa
 bulbul dukan

kurtā
 gur

Page 26

jū'ī phūl
 pūnī dhūp
 likhne parhne lage
 bich kī chhutīī hu'ī
 voh kūda voh uchhlā
 vah bha'ī vah

bhūl
 dūdh
 dhūp niklī
 sakūl a'e
 hāth paer khule
 bulbul chehakne
 lagī

Page 27

okhla	mor	shor
kot	gobhi	roti
khā'o	lā'o	jā'o

Page 28

Dauṛ	Shaukat	Keun
Tauliya	Pakaṛī	Mausam

Bagion ke jhund dekho	Shaukat Shaukat
Murghābī chakrātī dekho	Okhla ā gayā
Machhlī bhī lehrātī dekho	Kyā achhā maasam hae
Udhar mor bhī hae	Jamnā kī maujen dekho

Page 30

laddū	abba	ammi
rasgulle	dilli	billi
kaese maele haen		badar ne hañs kar kaha
hont na chabā'o		ammi ammi ham mela dekhoe jā'enge
Hont bhi maele haen		gend balla lenge
jā'o mūnh hāth dho'o		āmina ne kaha
tab mele ke liye paese dūngī		maen billi lūngī
āmina ne kaha sur maen		māñ ne kahā
dadi ne kahā		badar khil khil hanste ho
hāñ tum thik ho		par dānt to dekho

Page 33

sabūt	hāris
muḥammad	hamd
khās	khudā
subah	ṣabun
zarūrat	nabṛ
khāt	ṭable
nazm	zulm
jām	Jaenak
gham	bāgh

ham buddhā pārk pahunche
 buddhā pārk kyā hae
 yūn samjho makḥmal bichhā hae
 jidhar nazar dalo
 tarah tarah ke phul nazar āte hae
 pārk sunder hae
 ām aur khaṣ sab log āte haen

Page - 35

zāt
 sabzī
 mizḥgan
 āesha
 sufaed
 qamiz

jab sabzī tayyār ho jā'e
 bēzār le jā'o
 farūq ne kahā
 zarūr zarūr

zākir
 piyāz
 azhdha
 fāeda
 faqir
 jalām-

zamīn tayyār karo
 sabzī ugā'o
 chuqandar bo'o
 piyāz lagā'o

Page 36

band

gāte haen ham terī bajā'i
 har chiz danā'i tu ne
 tārun ko chamkāyā tū
 ne

tū ne banāī sārī khudā
 dunyā khūb sajā'i tū ne
 raushan chānd banāyā tū ne

tū duniyā kā duniyā terī
 naeyyar sārī shān hae terī

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Handwritten flourish or signature.

مخبرات کافی بر طاقی انحصار اختیار محکم

کتابخانه

محبوبه

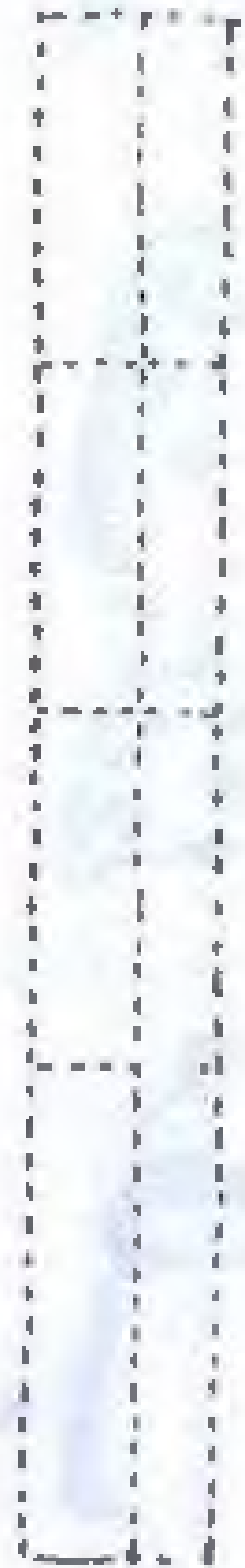
کلموی کجرا لغت لفظ لطف لفظ مطلب

معتدل مرهم لغت لفظ نصیحتین هزار هفت

مے دہی اب تک عقل کا پین



سکین اپنا اپنا وامن



مخربین بینیں صدیاں گزیریں



پھول کھلے ہیں گلشن گلشن



URDU ENGLISH ALPHABETS

In Urdu there are 35 alphabets. Fourteen letters more are formed by adding two-eyed marks to make them aspirated. Thus the total number of letters comes to forty-nine. In English there are only 26 letters. Some diacritical marks are used in the roman letters to make them correspond to the Urdu letters. To begin with, we have selected only 21 letters for you to learn. After this the aspirated letters are introduced so that you may learn to read and write Urdu with less number of letters. In the end the remaining 14 Arabic and Persian letters are introduced.

نیوکرینٹ پریس، ۲۵۶ کوچہ میر عاشق چاوڑی بازار دہلی

فون: ۳۲۶۹۱۴۸